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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY Hungary/USSR

REPORT

SUBJECT Explosives Plant, Budapest (Nagytétény District)

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report on the explosives plant which has its headquarters in the Nagytétény District of Budapest. The report contains information on the structural organization of the factory, its production and exports to the USSR, the satellite countries, Yugoslavia It also states that the plant produced for the USSR "Detonator No. 16", allegedly a component of the Soviet atomic bomb. It appears, however, that this information is based on hearsay and cannot be considered factual.

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Activities of the explosives factory at NAGYTETENY

1. The explosives factory at NAGYTETENY came into being as the result of the decentralisation of the "VADÁSZTÖLTÉNYGYÁR" (sporting ammunition factory). The NAGYTETENY factory has the name of BANYAGYUTACSGYAR (mines time fuse factory). After nationalisation of the VADASZTOLTENYGYAR, three separate concerns were established:-

(a) Mechanical works, at TOROKBALINT.

(b) Sporting ammunition factory, at SZEKESFEHERVAR.

(c) Time fuse factory for mines, at NAGYTETENY.

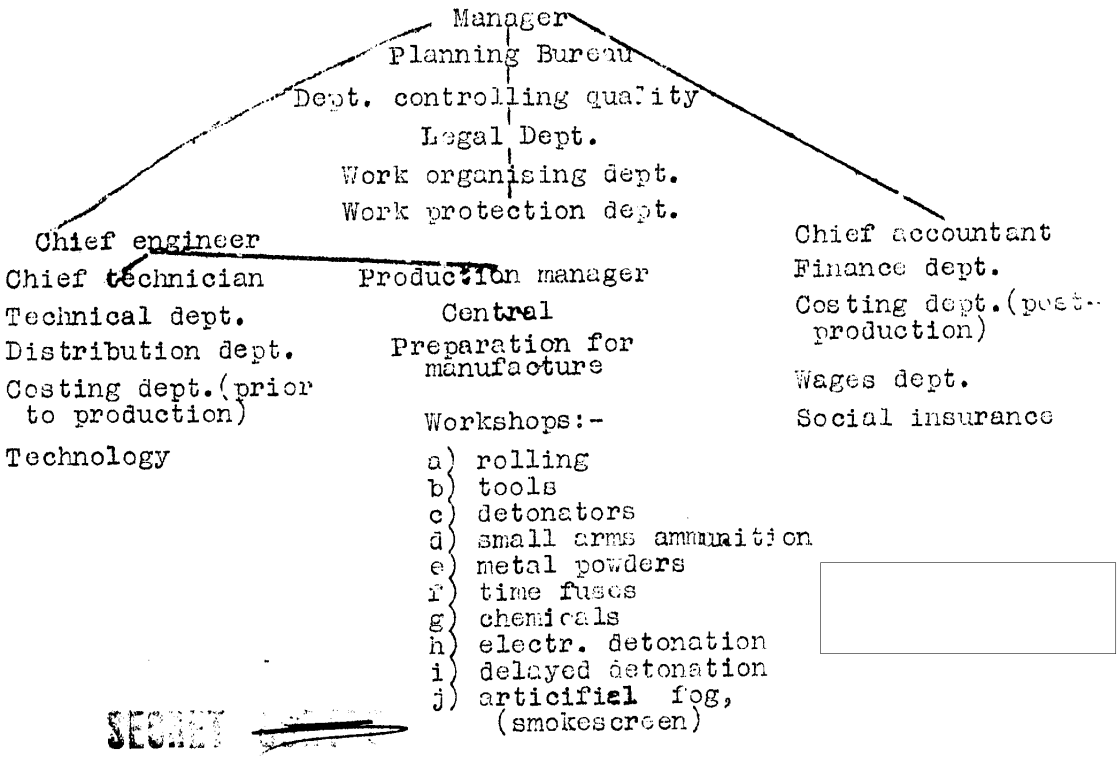
2. In due course the BANYAGYUTACSGYAR (mines time fuse factory) at NAGYTETENY was divided into three parts:-

(a) the works at NAGYTETENY

(b) FERROKEMIA works, at Uteg utca, BUDAPEST XIII

(c) IRINYI works, at SZEKESFEHERVAR

3. The central office and administration are at NAGYTETENY. The concern is organised as follows:



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4. Manufacture was divided into three main sections:-

(a) Manufacture of time fuses for mines;

(b) Manufacture of metal powders;

(c) War production;

5. The most important activity was the manufacture of time fuses and explosives for mines. This is the only factory in Hungary which makes the charges which set off the main explosives and provides the needs of the whole of Hungary's mines. Furthermore the factory also exports to the other satellites, the USSR, Jugoslavia 25X1

In the manufacture various departments cooperate, i.e.

(a) the rolling department makes the shell cases or cartridge cases;

(b) the chemical department makes the explosive fillings;

(c) the fuse department makes the fuses and charges;

(d) the time fuse department makes the heads of the charges (Gyujtofej);

(e) electrical department.

6. The manufactures are divided into:-

(a) ordinary electrical detonation;

(b) detonation by thousandths of seconds.

In both sections there are serial (chain reaction?) detonators and single unit detonators.

7. The chief component of the fillings is explosive mercury and several types of delaying fillings are used. The most used are:-

BOH electrical detonator
BGV " "
BMO " "
BPO " "

Production was up to capacity, i.e. 1,000,000 pieces per month, of which 700,000 were for internal consumption, the rest for export to the countries mentioned. 25X1

Metal Powder manufacture

New and experimental manufacture of:-

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Aluminium powder	100 tons per month
Magnesium "	1 ton per month
Various ferro-alloy powders	(only in experimental stage)
Al. and Mg. alloys powder AM.50	1 ton per month
Manganese powder	30 tons per month

The magnesium powder is manufactured for the war industries as firing material and in general for tracer ammunition and instantaneous ignition. The raw magnesium is provided by the USSR.

The aluminium powder is despatched to the furnaces in the steel manufacturing works. It is composed of aluminium in blocks and aluminium scrap from works utilising aluminium. Aluminium powder before the revolution was exported by this factory to the satellites, USSR 25X1

The magnesium is manufactured in hammering mills and is done in vibration sieves. It is extremely inflammable and explosive.

Manufacture of alumium powder:-

The alumiunium block and scrap is melted in furnaces at 1,000 to 1,200°C and is sprayed into a so-called spraying room; from there it is put onto a vibrator-separator-sieve. In commerce the powder is graded according to the size of the grains.

Manganese and ferro-alloy powders are for home consumption as auxiliary materials in the steel industry.

War production The detonator works make small arms ammunition and smokescreen materials.

Small arms ammunition dept. This makes the charge for the firing of all small arms ammunition. (Inditoscappantyu- initial or starting detonating material, which sets off the main filling). These are also made for mines, various sized aerial and land bombs.

In this manufacture the following depts. co-operate:-

(a) Rolling department, triggers, inner containers and covers.

(b) Chemical department, initial charge, composed of trisinat and tetrasen.

Daily capacity and production:- 100,000 detonators (Osapparatyu). It should be noted that only one type of detonator can be manufactured at a time, so that the programme of manufacture is determined monthly or every ten days for each particular product. Apart from home consumption, the factory works for the USSR, for whom detonators called "No. 16" are made. This is a component of the Soviet Atom bomb. The monthly capacity is 50,000 pieces and manufacture is regulated according to orders received from the USSR.

Small arms ammunition.

(a) Long rifle ammunition

(b) War rifle ammunition

(c) Machine pistol ammunition

(d) Machine gun ammunition

Daily production and capacity is 100,000 of any one of the above, but again to the exclusion of the manufacture of the other types simultaneously.

The components of the explosives are trisinat and tetrasen. Regular orders arrive from the USSR for military rifles and machine pistols ammunition, 1,200,000 rounds monthly.

Smoke screen department

Fog candle 2 kg. 500 per day, manufacture and capacity

Fog shell ½ kg. 1,000 per day, " " "

BDS 5 50 kg. 40 per day, " " "

The first two articles are for home consumption, the third exclusively for the USSR. Materials used are:- Chlorate of potash (Kaliumklorat), Magnesium powder and antracen.

The effectual cover afforded is:-

Fog candle 10 minutes

Fog shell 5 minutes

BDS 5 (for the USSR only) 20 to 22 minutes.

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Appendix

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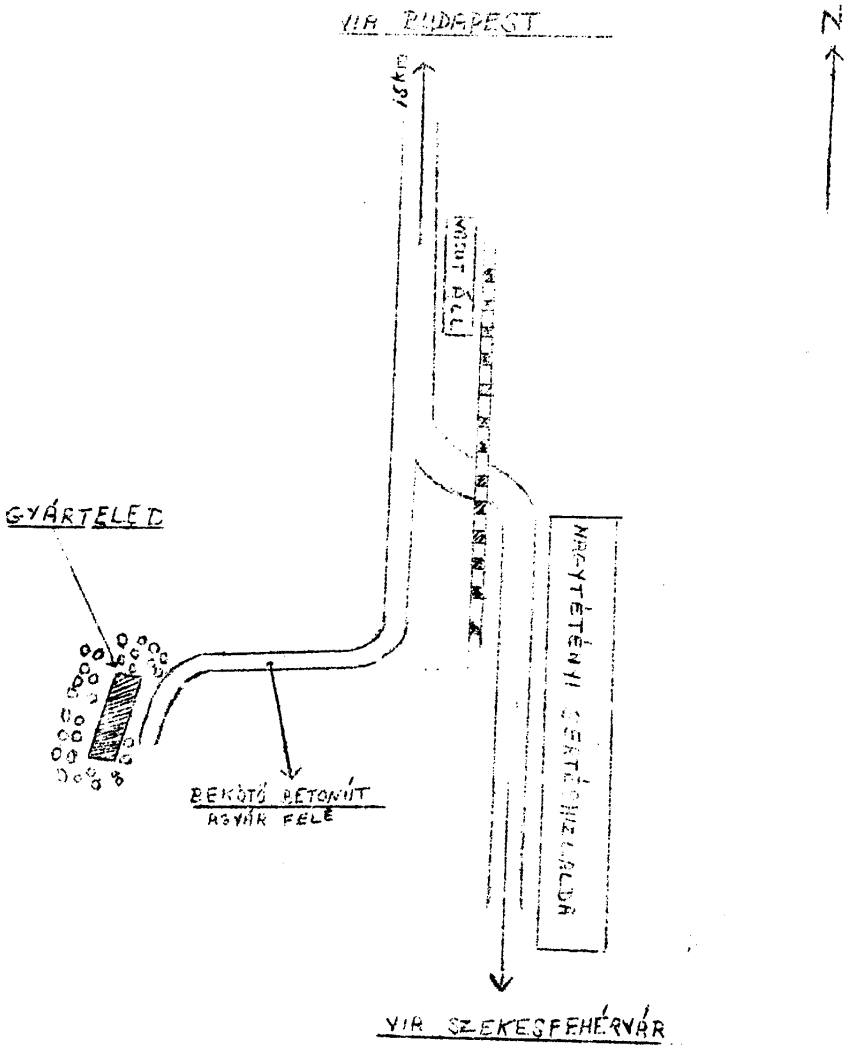
Map of the NAGYTETENY area



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